

# M'ARTHUR DEMOCRAT.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION," BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND TRUE DEVOTION TO OUR COMMON COUNTRY.  
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## A PROVERBIAL KISS.

Oh no—oh no—for shame! pray not so fast:  
Why, you begin, I see, to grow unruly;  
What though I suffered you my hand to clasp,  
I did not give you leave to kiss me, surely;  
Why, sir, I really am quite shocked'd, I vow,  
To see of late how very rude you grow.

What would my mother say? I dare not think!  
Oh dear, if she had caught us how I tremble,  
I'm afraid, to night, I shall not sleep a wink—  
Ah, think how you'll oblige me to dissemble!  
How I shall blush, if I but meet your eye!  
Indeed, 'twas very wrong, you can't deny.

Pray remove your hand from round my waist,  
I must not suffer you to sit so near me;  
I'm afraid 'twas wrong to be so close embraced,  
You mean no good by doing so, I fear me.  
My mother would be sure to see you here—  
I did not think you'd be so bold indeed.

Pray don't approach your lips so close to mine  
As you do now—you know there's no one  
listening.  
Why you should whisper, then, I can't divine,  
And see, your eyes are now with mischief  
glistening.  
Oh, if you dare attempt another—  
Why really, sir, I shall inform my mother.

But if you must do such a man gity thing,  
And what so oft you've said is true—you  
love me,  
Perhaps, dear youth, a simple golden ring,  
To grant such favors might have power to  
move me.  
Were I your wife, of course 'twould not be  
wrong,  
And then you'd, if you pleased, kiss all  
day long.

You that have tears to shed  
Prepare to "Hold Your Horses!"—  
Indignation Meeting on Fifth St.  
Market space to repudiate the  
nominations made by the Col-  
umbus Convention.

Pursuant to a call published in several of the city papers for a mass meeting of the Republican party opposed to the nomination made by the Columbus Convention on the 13th inst. a large crowd assembled on Fifth-street market-space last evening.

The meeting was called to order by E. P. Norton, Esq., who nominated W. A. Adams, Esq., of the First Ward, as Chairman, which was acquiesced in.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Vice Presidents: Griffin Taylor, Larz Anderson, S. C. Parkhurst, J. W. Dudley, A. P. Johnson, Tom O. Edwards, J. M. Huston, W. H. H. Taylor, J. F. Cunningham, Benjamin Eggleston and S. F. Cary.

Dr. R. S. Newton was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Beard, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting: E. P. Norton, G. W. Runyan, E. S. Lippitt, Geo. Carlisle, R. S. Newton, S. C. Parkhurst.

The Chairman stated that, as the resolutions were prepared, the Chairman of the committee would read them.

Mr. Norton the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Democratic State Convention of the 8th of January last, and the recent Convention in Columbus, have failed to avow or recognize principles which we believe vital to the welfare of the Republic and our State; therefore,

Resolved, That we continue to maintain as paramount in importance, and never to be ignored, the well-known principles of the American party, among which is devotion to the Union, and unceasing hostility to its enemies, be they the nullifiers of the South or the Abolitionists of the North.

Resolved, That while we consider the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a wanton violation of a sacred and time-honored compact, and are not from sentiment or any other impulse to be seduced or driven into the support of fanatical men or measures.

position to the laws of the land that can be sanctioned only by fanatics or outlaws.

Resolved, That in the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention of the 13th inst., and especially in the nomination of S. P. Chase for Governor, and the resolution to appoint a committee to concert measures with reference to the Presidency, we discover a design to more efficiently organize an aggressive, sectional party, with which it would be derelict in any American citizen to act or affiliate.

Resolved, That the wants of our people imperiously require an efficient banking system and a radical change in the taxation laws of the State and to secure these reforms will be one great object of our political action.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of the American party in Ohio, opposed to the candidates for Governor now in nomination to meet in mass convention at Columbus on the 9th day of August.

During the reading of the resolutions, the crowd cheered immensely, interspersed with "Good!" "Good!" "That's the talk!" "We don't play second fiddle to Abolitionists!" "That's the ideal!" &c.

Judge Johnson was then loudly called for.

The Judge appeared on the stand, and said it had been a long time since he had addressed a crowd in the open air, and it would be a long time before he would do it again. He had devoted twenty-six years to politics, but was now no longer a politician. The Judge said he did not belong to the K. N. party, so called. He was born with broad feet, and their platform was entirely too narrow for him to stand upon. He then referred to the old Whig party, of which he said, he was a member, and proceeded to define the old Whig principles. In the old Whig party he had fought side by side with Chase as a Whig, and tho't the party treated Chase badly, because they did not give him an office.

The Judge then proceeded to review the political transformations of Chase, and said he was not opposed to him because of his qualifications, but because he was a man of stratagem, of bargain and sale, and who had sold his party before, and would do it again. He (Chase) was a man who drove political bargains, and would sell that which every man of honesty or principle knew should be the free gift of a people.

The Judge next referred to the manner of Chase's nomination, which he said was the work of Joshua Giddings and old Ned Smith, and a few other men of the same kind, who made war against their own country. Chase was the candidate of the old school—Old-Line—Dissolution-of-the-Union—Neck-or-nothing party. The convention which nominated him was packed, and a humbug—Giddings figured at the head and Smith dangled at the tail. They came there to get the lion's share, and they accomplished it. He then demonstrated that Chase was the nominee of a party who favored the dissolution of the Union, and the representative of men more ultra and bitter in their feelings than the nullifiers of the South. Chase was a man of but one idea, and he never knew a man of one idea who was honest. It was impossible for a narrow-minded bigot to be honest. Chase looked all over the world through a goose quill, and saw nothing but a little nigger dangling at the end of it.

The Judge's speech was illustrated throughout with many happy, witty and sarcastic anecdotes and comparisons, which were heartily received. He poured a broadside into the Abolition factionists, and concluded by announcing his determination to support the greater portion of the regular Democratic ticket.

Colonel Chambers then offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions presented by the committee:

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes the importance of the union of the States as paramount to all sectional or personal interests, and that any insinuation or platform that looks to the dissolution of the Union as a remedy for any evil less great than tyranny of the majority over the minority, is fraught with incalculable evil to our country, and cannot receive our sanction or support.

Resolved, That we deem slavery a great social and political evil, and would regret to see its evil influences extend over any further portion of the fair domain that is now, or may hereafter become the property of the United States, and we sternly condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill of Senator Douglas, and desire the restoration of the compromise line; but, nevertheless, we recognize the principle that it is the right of the people to govern themselves, and through their representatives to make and to modify, or annual laws and constitutions, either State or national, the first being always consistent with and subject to the latter.

Resolved, That we deem the interests of twenty odd millions of whites in the Union of far greater importance than the interests of the three million colored persons held in bondage in

the South; and that our ties of kindred, of interest, and of historic glory, with our Southern brethren, should not be tampered with, much less broken, because of the change of residence of a portion of the enslaved, whether to Kansas or to Canada, and further whether Kansas or Canada shall first come into the Union cannot effect the political or religious oppression of any State or individual, while we cleave to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we deem an intelligent understanding of the principles of the Government requisite to the safe exercise of the elective franchise, and, therefore, ignoring all religious proscriptions and granting to all foreign emigrants laws, the rights and privileges offered by existing laws we solemnly declare ourselves the friends of a general common school system, and of a modification of the present naturalization laws, to the extent of requiring a longer residence in this country than is now required with evidence of a full appreciation of the rights and duties of citizenship as essential to the proper exercise of the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That the people of the State of Ohio are at this time suffering under heavy grievances from the existing laws of taxation and banking, and that the great object to be achieved in the approaching October election is an intelligent reform of those laws, which can only be effected by the choice of good men to the General Assembly, and to the Executive and Judicial offices of the State.

Resolved, That we will support the State ticket lately nominated at Columbus, with the exception of the candidate for Governor Salmon P. Chase, whose political antecedents we do not like and whom, therefore, we are unwilling to elevate to the high position of Governor of Ohio.

Resolved, That we hereby nominate, and will support for the office of Governor, J. Scott Harrison, a true American, an honest man, and an able politician; firm in his opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska Bill and alike firm in his devotion to the Union.

"Humble as I am," said the speaker, "I am tired of following the mediocre leaders who are so prominently thrust forward." The gallant and learned Colonel then descended upon the miserable conglomeration of elements thrust forward in the convention at Columbus, in which he said twenty-three millions of free white men were to be sacrificed for two millions of slaves. The speaker concluded by an earnest appeal to his hearers not to compromise themselves by voting for S. P. Chase.

He was followed by Dr. Newton, whose speech throughout was a Fourth of July oration on a small scale. He said that the American party is not the Abolition party, and that most assuredly it would not support S. P. Chase for Governor.

Mr. Norton next took the stand, and pitched in indiscriminately to the Abolitionists of the South. He said that the convention at Greenwood Hall was an abortion. The American party must look well to themselves or they would be lost in the fanatical whirlpool of Abolitionism.

Here there was a considerable rumus, in the course of which the amendment as offered by Col. Chambers was put, but lost by a decisive majority.

The original resolutions were then put and carried, a general determination being evinced by the speakers to ignore Chase, one of the orators expressing his determination in the following manner, namely: "I can't, shan't in no way, shape, form or manner, go for Chase."

Three cheers were then given for Marine Ruffner, after which the meeting adjourned.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At the recent Masonic Festival in Milford, Mass., the following toasts were offered:

"The Masonic Ladies."—Perfect ashlers. "They need not the refining process of our art; and although by custom excluded from our lodges, they are not excluded from our hearts. There they stand supreme and without a rival."

Sir Knight Wiseman Marshal of the Boston Encampment, responded in an eloquent and poetic strain of this sentiment.

At the close of his remarks, the following sentiment from the ladies themselves was read:

"Our Masonic Husbands and Lovers—You call us perfect ashlers—we accept the term; and be assured we care not for your custom in excluding us from our lodges, or your withholding from us your secret, so long as we know that we reign supreme in your hearts, and can rule you at our pleasure."

Byres.—The following sell, says the Dayton Gazette, came off a few days since not many miles from that village. Two gentlemen fishing—sharp boy appears.

Boy.—Well, sir, got any bites?  
Gen.—(Unconcerned.) Lots of 'em.  
Boy.—Yes-a-a, under your hat.

A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for an alarm clock, and gave as a reason.

"Did he offered to rise early, he had nothing to do but to buy a string, and he could wake himself."

## The Whigs of Ross County in Motion.

On Saturday last, in pursuance of previous notice, the Whigs of Ross county met in Chillicothe. The objects and purposes of this convention are shadowed forth in the heading of its official report: REAFFIRMATION OF WHITE PRINCIPLES. Declaration against the Fusion State ticket.

Col. White Morgan, of Concord township, was called to the Chair; Dennis McCormick, Esq., and Col. John Mace, were elected Vice Presidents, and B. Z. B. Doddridge was appointed Secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions: Seneca W. Ely, (late editor of the Scioto Gazette), William Carson, George W. Renick, Presley Morris, and M. Scott Cook.

On the retirement of this committee, Thos. C. Jones, Esq., of Pickaway, was invited to address the meeting. The report says: He "compelled in a most eloquent and impressive speech, nearly an hour in duration. He exhibited graphically, and truly, the inconsistency of such Whigs as purpose supporting Mr. Chase in October."

At the close of Mr. Jones' remarks, the committee on resolutions, through Mr. Ely, their Chairman, made the report. The preamble denounces the Whig party of Ross "an integer of the great Whig party of the United States, now as ever a party intact," &c.

The first resolve re-affirms the great national principles distinguished by the advocacy of Clay and Webster, which obtained prominence in the Executive branch of Government by the election of Harrison and Taylor, and in the administration of Fillmore.

The second deprecates sectional agitation, condemns the Kansas-Nebraska act as the rupture of a "fair and honest understanding, higher than law," but denounces all acts of retaliation, "proposed by various ambitious parties in our own section of the Union."

The third resolve characterizes the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as absurd, ridiculous, and fraught with pernicious and dangerous consequences.

The fourth resolution impeaches the "abrogation of the Missouri Compromise as a grievous wrong," and "would hail its restoration, as an act of comity and patriotism between North and South best calculated to wield the bonds of Union and perpetuate domestic tranquility."

The fifth is a resolution of thanks to Gen. John L. Taylor for his course in Congress.

The sixth is a general assault on the new Constitution of Ohio, and all the leading laws passed in pursuance of its provisions.

The seventh declares that the State nominations of the 19th, were effected without the participation or consent of the Whigs of Ross, and shall not receive their support.

The eighth denounces Mr. Chase's whole political career, and principles, and charges him with entertaining nullification principles, as shown by the platform of the 13th, and by his response to the nomination.

The ninth commends John Scott Harrison in the very highest terms, for his public worth and private virtues, and recommends him as the Whig candidate for governor of Ohio, at the next election.

The tenth requests the Whigs through out the State to hold meetings, and rally in a party capacity, preparatory to a State Convention on or about the 9th of August next, and recurs to the fact that at the latest trial of Whig strength in Ohio, its numbers were nearly 160,000.

After the resolutions were read, Gen. J. T. Worthington, "upon leave," moved to strike out all after the sixth, and spoke in advocacy of Mr. Chase's election. The Chair ruled the General's amendment out of order. The amendment was withdrawn, "and the mover," says the report, "left the meeting."

The resolutions were then adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Gen. Taylor then addressed the meeting in vindication of the Whig party as represented by the meeting. He charged boldly on Fusion movement, asserting that it had originated in Washington, and was nursed by the most rabid Disunionists in the country. He spoke in favor of every point of the resolutions, and closed by expressing his gratitude to his Whig friends, whom he had served for eight years in Congress.

The following resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed, consisting of six members, whose duty it shall be to open an active correspondence with the opponents of the "Fusion" ticket throughout the State, and embody and disseminate public sentiment on the subject, at their discretion.

This committee consists of Messrs. M. S. Cook, S. W. Ely, C. E. Harness, T. Woodrow, George Bernham, and W. H. Safford.

## MAILS BY THE CANADA.

### 500,000 Men Killed.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times gives the following reasons for the recent repulse of the allies at Sebastopol:

The dispatch of General Pelissier, giving a detailed account of the assault upon Malakoff and the Redan, was published in the *Moniteur* yesterday. From this, and from reliable private sources, I gathered the following points from which it will be seen that the defense was conducted with immense ability and address, while the attack was both slovenly and confused:

First.—The Russians were aware of the precise moment at which the assault was to be made. The nature and the vicinity of the bombardment indicated clearly enough that an assault was to follow, but we are not told how the Russian commanders learned that the hour was three in the morning. This shows conclusively that the allies will never find the enemy off their guard.

Second.—General Meyron mistook a fusil discharged from the Mamelon, for Pelissier's signal, to be sent up from the Lancaster battery. His division therefore marched to the attack before the other two, and the Russians consequently had a divided and successive assault to repel, instead of a united and simultaneous onset.

Third.—General Brunet was not ready when the genuine signal was given, and was actually twenty-five minutes behind Meyron, who was himself a quarter of an hour in advance.

Fourth.—Malakoff and the Redan, the two works specially to be assaulted, had pretended, the evening before, to be so badly used that they could no longer reply to the enemy's fire. Both Pelissier and Raglan were completely deceived; the former says: "It is possible that these works had not really suffered as we had the right to suppose they had from the effects of our artillery. The armament of Malakoff had been changed during the night, and pieces adapted for grape had been substituted for the long range cannons of the day before."

Fifth.—During the night the Russians had sunk the ditch lining the exterior of Malakoff a couple of feet, and the French scaling ladders were found at the critical moment to be considerably too short.

Sixth.—The Russian fleet locked up in the harbor, which Pelissier had given us to understand was radically damaged, did the allies the most serious injury. One letter says that there were spots in part of Malakoff which the fleet rendered positively impassable; "nine men, ten were swept away by its plowing fire."

Seventh.—There were twenty thousand men under arms behind Malakoff alone, with thirty field pieces, besides the armament of the bastion itself.

Eighth.—A battery of terrible power was unmasked upon the assaulting column.

Pelissier recognizes and acknowledges all these errors and misconceptions. He says that, "with Spartan coolness and ensemble in the attack, the object might have been attained; but an inconceivable fatality defeated our plans. He speaks of the success and the address of the movements of the Russian fleet. Lord Raglan never saw in his life such discharges of grape, and that, too, from works that had been reduced to silence the night before! The Russians, having learned that twenty-three thousand men were to be employed against them, were ready to send forty thousand of their own into action."

LOSS OF THE RUSSIANS.  
The Russian official dispatch says: Our loss during the bombardment of the 5th and 6th (17th and 18th) of June and during the assault, consist of 1 superior officer, 4 subalterns and 550 men killed; 6 superior officers, 42 subalterns and about 3,375 men wounded.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.  
According to the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, the losses of life since the declaration of war are the following: Turks, 130,000; French, 70,000; English, 28,000; Russians at least 230,000. Taking into account the mortality on board the ships of war and transports, and among the laborers of different kinds attached to the troops, and the losses of the Austrian armies of occupation and observation by the disease of last winter, it may be assumed that from 500,000 to 600,000 men have perished or become invalided since the commencement of the war, or about as many as were carried off by the cholera of 1831-32, on its first appearance in Europe.

WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO NEXT.  
Letters from Paris state that there is reason for believing that instead of adopting the slow approach of sap and mine, as was generally believed just after the 18th ult., the allied generals have determined to deliver, and that speedily, a general assault on the works.

The German telegraph brings word of an expedition to Odessa, but it is not likely that the generals of the allied armies will reduce their forces before Sebastopol at this juncture. Large reinforcements are leaving France, preceded by a considerable number of officers of high rank, to take the place of those who have fallen in the recent engagements.

"Sambo, where is the shovel?"  
"Wid de hoe mass?" "Well, whar is de hoe?"  
"Why wid de shovel, massa?"  
"Whar are they both you fool?"  
"Why, both together I golly, ole massa, you pears to be berry tickler, ole massa. We gues Sambo washed it."

## BE GENTLE WITH THY WIFE.

Be gentle! for you little know  
How many trials rise:  
Although to thee they may be small,  
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! though perchance that lip  
May speak a murmuring tone,  
The heart may beat with kindness yet,  
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain  
Thy woman's lot to bear;  
Then yield her what support thou canst,  
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle! for the noblest hearts  
At times may have some grief,  
And even in a pettish word,  
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle! for unkindness now  
May rouse an angry storm,  
That all the after years of life  
In vain may strive to claim.

Be gentle!—none are perfect—  
Thou'rt dearer far than life;  
Then, husband, bear and still forbear—  
Be gentle with thy wife.

## SABBATH MORNING.

A Sabbath Morning is to the traveller thro' the world, like some cool grotto, where he may be refreshed by the wind from Heaven, which breathes nothing but holiness and peace into his soul.

All is calm and still, and the whole creation seems so full of love to God that it can but smile it back to heaven. The music of the church-bells in the distance; some full, and some more clear, assumes to our ear, tones we have heard long ago, that have passed away forever; and we might deem them angels' voices, calling us home, if the world was not so bright and beautiful that they seem telling us to make a heaven here in anticipation of the next. God and a pure heart form a heaven anywhere.

It is the hour of Sabbath school; we seem once more wending our way through the old church-yard, and up the well remembered aisle, to the seat where Sabbath after Sabbath we assembled with our class-mates, to listen to the words of holy instruction which fell from the lips of our kind teacher. I see her yet with her mild face, adapting the words of Sacred Writ to our youthful comprehension, and praying us to love God for the sake of the love we bore to her. Many years' intercourse with the world may harden our hearts but the recollection of those blessed hours, and the prayers of that dear teacher can never be utterly effaced, while life continues.

## Full Short 50,000 to 80,000 votes.

The Cincinnati Times continues to poke sharp sticks at the abolition candidate for Governor, Chase, and predicts that he will "fall short fifty to eighty thousand votes of reaching the gubernatorial chair." The Times says:

"Mr. Chase has but one body of voters in the State upon whom he can confidently rely—the Abolitionists—who do not number more than twenty to thirty thousand. All the support beyond this must come from one other source only, from old line Whigs, fossil politicians who never forget anything and never learn anything, whose impulses arise solely from their chronic anti Democratic feeling, without reference to any other consideration whatever."

"The great body of the American party cannot and will not vote for Mr. Chase, for he is opposed to the principles and policy of the American Democratic party, which exclusive of Abolitionists and old Whigs, who have crept into it for sinister purposes; numbers at least one hundred thousand voters in Ohio. This great body is not recognized in the platform of the Thirteenth of July Convention; and more, was grossly insulted and stigmatized by Giddings the right hand man of Chase. The liberal Whigs will not vote for Chase, because he sold himself the Democracy for the United States Senatorship. The Democracy will not vote for Chase, for, though they loved the treason, they dislike the traitor. There are none to vote for Mr. Chase then, but those thirty thousand Abolitionists, and say thirty thousand fossil Whigs. The wolly-headed candidate will, therefore, fall short fifty to eighty thousand votes of reaching the gubernatorial chair. If any politician can make a fairer and fuller analysis of the vote of Ohio than this, and apportion it differently, we would like to see it done."

Quite a difference between the figures of the Times and the Gazette, which claimed that the Fusion ticket would be elected by from forty to eighty thousand majority.

AN OLD STORY IMPROVED.—A young clerical gentleman relates the following anecdote of one of his old Dutch brethren. The old fellow was about commencing his clerical exercises one evening, when, to his being a little near-sighted, was added the dim light of a country church. After cleansing his throat and adjusting his spectacles, he commenced giving out the hymn, prefacing it with the epology—

The light ish t-d, mine eyes ish dim  
I scarce can see to read dish hymn.

The clerk, supposing it was the first stanza of the hymn, struck up the tune of a common meter. The old fellow, takes somewhat aback by this turn of affairs, corrected the mistake by saying

I didn't mean to sing dish hymn,  
I only meant mine eyes ish dim.

The clerk still thinking it a combination of the couplet, finished in the preceding strain.

The old man at this waxed wroth, and exclaimed at the top of his voice—

I think the devil is in you all  
Dat rash no hymn to sing at all.

Refusing to pay your printer's bills, and robbing a pen room, are all the same thing in Dutch.